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Cuba

Castro Praises Minibrigade Movement, Workers

FL010120 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The first incentives meeting of the Havana minibrigades is currently being held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. It is being presided over by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Some 5,000 minibrigade members are participating in the meeting, which is marking the first anniversary of the revival of these forces. The minibrigades are building housing units and important projects of social interest in the capital.

Fidel handed individual awards to minibrigade members for their outstanding attendance and punctuality, good use of the work day, productivity, hours of voluntary work, and efficiency. [video shows Castro handing out white hard hats and banners]

Boyeros Municipality led with over 700,000 hours of voluntary work. Currently, the new construction contingent is made up of over 20,000 workers,with over 3,000 women among the ranks.

[Begin Castro recording] One year ago, we gathered here to talk about what was virtually only an idea. That was the time when the first minibrigade workers were regrouping in our capital. Today, this event can be summed up with a brief but wealthy story of efforts, achievements, and successes. Minibrigades have reappeared with great strength. We could say they have reappeared with greater strength than they had when this movement began. It is also better organized, it has improved ideas, improved concepts, and even a better distribution of efforts. At that time, minibrigades operated in a few development areas. Now minibrigades are operating in the capital's 15 municipalities. A systematic plan of very important projects of social interest for our population is being carried out. Among the new concepts, 100 percent of the housing units are now distributed directly to factories. Some comrades had doubts at times. We have explained this and have asked the comrades to explain it as often as necessary because this does not harm the movement, it does not harm the workers. It could be that a little more time may be needed to satisfy all of the needs of working centers because 100 percent of the housing units is not being given to the working center. I say this measure that has been implemented is just, because there is a great need for housing in sectors that do not have the possibilities of organizing themselves in minibrigades. [end recording]

Julian Rizo Heads Delegation to Yugoslavia

FL011627 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1414 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] A Cuban delegation, headed by Julian Rizo Alvarez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, today began a visit to Yugoslavia. The Cuban delegation's official activities in Yugoslavia will begin with a visit to the Josip Broz Tito Memorial where the remains of the country's dead leader lay. This will be followed by visits to socio-political organizations and other centers of interest.

Delegation Pleased with IAEA Conference

FL011605 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1413 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, executive secretary of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission, today in Vienna, Austria, praised the role played by the underdeveloped countries during the 31st general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Castro Diaz-Balart said that, during the conference, the Third World countries won a great victory when lengthy resolutions on South Africa and Israel were approved. Commenting on the United State's refusal to link nuclear affairs with political affairs, the Cuban leader said that from the very beginning, this type of energy and the IAEA have been linked to matters such as development and disarmament.

When evaluating the recent general conference, Castro Diaz-Balart said that the members had insisted on the issue of nuclear safety and linking this science, and its technology, to industry and medicine.

Hungarian Politburo Member Meets with Aldana

FL011533 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Carlos Aldana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Revolutionary Orientation Department, has received Janos Berecz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Sergio Corrieri, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Culture Department, and Istvan Bognar, Hungarian ambassador to Cuba, also participated in the meeting.

During the meeting, they analyzed relations between the two parties and discussed other matters of interest.

Panama 'Will Not Tolerate' U.S. Intervention

PA301532 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Sep 87

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] This weekend, a lengthy communique circulated in Panama in which the Panamanian Government warned the United States that it will not tolerate any more interventionist actions and that it will maintain national dignity at any price.

The document is not ill-timed, because anyone who has been closely following the Panamanian political situation is able to see that there has been a violent escalation of the right-wing actions to destabilize and overthrow the authorities. U.S. officials and employees have been behind all these activities. However, the actions of these individuals have recently become more barefaced, to the point that the U.S. commercial attache [as heard] was discovered participating in one of the opposition demonstrations.

Although it is true that all of these activities have lately decreased because of the great loss of money that they caused their promoters, the open U.S. meddling apparently seeks to encourage all those who want to overthrow the authorities and ensure the violation of the canal treaties.

The provocations reached a dangerous level last week. More than 100 soldiers, stationed in the Canal zone, traveled by bus to the U.S. Embassy in Panama City in clear violation of the treaties that limit the movement of the Yankee troops.

The Panamanian Government document referred in detail to all of these actions. It mentioned the suspicious creation of the Civic Crusade, the basic objective of which is to wear down the authorities until they are overthrown.

The shameless meddling, in which even Ambassador Arthur Davis has participated, seeks to abolish the canal treaties. The country's destabilization is being greatly promoted because if the current government is overthrown, a new group that would obey U.S. orders to the letter would seize power.

The Panama Canal's strategic location seems to have become an obsession for the U.s. Administration. This is especially so in view of the trend of events in Central America and the aggressive policy that the White House continues to maintain. One must not forget that the Canal zone is the headquarters of the Southern Command, from where all the U.S. warmongering plans against Latin America are drawn up and implemented. The loss of this enclave is not easy for those who are used to imposing their wishes.

Because of all these reasons, it is very important that the firmness of the Panamanian Government document be stressed, because it expresses the determination to defend national dignity at any price.

Technical, Financial Assistance to Ecuador

FL020135 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] A Cuban delegation, which will provide technical and financial assistance to the fishery and agro-industrial programs in Ecuador's Galapagos islands province, has already there. The delegation includes Dr Jose Sordina, zoologist specialized in genetic biology. The Cuban aid also includes long-term loans to purchase fishing vessels, agricultural and industrial machinery.

Cuba Interested in Buying Venezuelan Aluminum

FL020123 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] During an official visit in Caracas, Juan Vazquez, steelworking industry vice minister, has expressed Cuba's interest in importing aluminum from Venezuela. The transaction was expected to be finalized after Vazquez met with the minister president of the Venezuelan corporation of Guyana, which groups all of Venezuela's state basic industries.

New Watch System To Begin in Havana 28 Sep

FL261642 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1429 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], a new revolutionary watch system will be implemented beginning on 28 September. It will initially include 625 of the province's over 800 zones. Luciano Hernandez, CDR coordinator in Havana, told Radio Reloj that, so far, vigilance and combativeness of the masses has improved. This work will improve even more when night watchers begin to operate. He termed as positive the progress made in education, construction of projects of social interest, and the support given by the over 400,000 CDR members of the province. The support allowed Havana to be given the title: Ready for defense, first stage. Over 11,000 blood donations were received and close to 20,000 new members joined the organization in honor of the 28 September anniversary.

New ID's To Reflect More Updated Information

FL012334 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Representatives from the Interior and Justice Ministries have signed in Havana a joint disposition for identification cards to reflect more updated information on people's civil status and birth certificate. The disposition will go into effect next 15 October.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Barbados

Barbados, Jamaican Leaders Address IMF

FL011445 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 01 Oct 87

[Text] Two Caribbean prime ministers addressed the World Bank International Monetary Fund meetings in Washington yesterday.

Barbados Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford said the Caribbean region continues to require foreign assistance. He says the recent political stability and moderate economic growth among Caricom members may be misleading lending institutions. He also says the limitations of physical and natural resources make it necessary for Caribbean countries to rely on foreign capital, and that such aid must continue in the foreseeable future.

Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga reminded his listeners that the ongoing international debt crisis has left some Caribbean economies weak. He cited depressed levels of international trade and falling commodity prices as other problems faced by countries in the region.

The Jamaican prime minister said it was a sad irony that that several Caribbean nations are too rich to qualify for interest-free World Bank loans which are marked for the poorest of the countries.

Dominica

Charles Denies Profit From Grenada Invasion

FL011505 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 01 Oct 87

[Text] Dominica's Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles denies charges that she was paid $100,000 for her part in the U.S.-led intervention in Grenada.

The charges came in a book written by Bob Woodward on the CIA which has stirred much controversy.

The prime minister told the Voice of America that neither she nor her government benefitted in any way from the request made by Caribbean countries for U.S. intervention in the region in 1983.

Prime Minister Charles appeared with U.S. President Reagan at the White House on the morning that the military action was announced. The prime minister said she told Mr Woodward that the U.S. gave assistance in response to the Caribbean request, but no money changed hands. She says she is exploring steps to combat what she sees as a malicious attempt by the author Woodward to distort the facts.

Dominican Republic

Communist Party on Economic Policies

FL011617 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 0942 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The Dominican Communist Party, PCD, has said that the government of Joaquin Balaguer has prolonged and intensified the (?adjustments) recommended by the IMF. The PCD says the economic policy of the current government has nothing to envy [words indistinct] of the previous government headed by Salvador Jorge Blanco. The communist party said the IMF policy of the Balaguer government has intensified the Dominican peoples state of hunger and misery.

The leftist group called on other democratic organizations in the Dominican Republic to reject the new agreements the Balaguer government attempts to make with the IMF.

Haiti

Electoral Proceedings Calendar Announced

FL011300 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The Provisional Electoral Council, known as the KEP or CEP, has put out the calendar for the coming electoral proceedings.

The proceedings begin on 28 September, with the establishment of Departmental Electoral Offices, known as BEDs. October 6 is the date set for filing candidacies before the BEDs. October 8 is the date set for filing candidacies to communal offices before the Communal Electoral Offices, known as BECs. October 16 is the deadline for all declarations of candidacy.

Between 8-16 October, candidates must submit to the BEDs and BECs the names of their representatives. Names will be drawn, for the purpose of selecting the members of the registration offices, on the morning of 17 October. On 17 and 18 October, training, practice, and information sessions for the public regarding voter registration offices will be held.

From 19-31 October, there will be voter registration daily, even on Saturdays and Sundays.

Ballots for CASEC [Administrative Council for the Communal Section] and municipal elections will be ordered on 23 October. The deadline for contesting candidacies is 29 October. October 29 is the deadline for people who feel someone should not be allowed to be a candidate for president, senator, deputy, communal magistrate, or CASEC coordinator, and to state the reasons for their objections.

The ballots for the elections for president, senator, and deputy will be ordered between 4 October and 3 November. CASEC elections and communal elections will be held on 15 November. Elections for deputy, senator, and president will be held on 29 November.

If necessary, there will be a second round of elections on 20 December. This date has been set aside should no candidate win a majority—of 51/100—on 29 November. If there is again no majority on the second round, there will be a third round on 3 January 1988.

The calendar for the election proceedings is signed by CEP Vice-President Pierre C. Labissiere.

Namphy Asked To Explain Speech Remarks

FL011301 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The Confederation for Democratic Unity [KID] has issued a note asking General Henry Namphy to explain what he meant in the speech he made at Mais Gate Airport on Sunday, 27 September.

KID asks the general if the serious matters mentioned in his speech refer to the people they are going to stop killing as well as to curbing the atmosphere of insecurity in Haiti, the rampant poverty, the abuses, and the injustices; or does it mean that the dictatorship is going to settle in better.

KID also asks the general if the "serious matters" refer to (Mesene Constant), a 78-year-old peasant who has been in jail in Saint-Marc for over 2 months for having buried his son (Silocene Constant), whom rural section chief Yvan Simeon killed on 10 August 1987 in the 4th rural section of Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite. Are they going to free this old man? And also provide justice? Or are they going to continue sowing terror among the peasants? [passage omitted]

In conclusion, KID asks the Haitian people to rise up. It asks not to let any vile manuevers discourage them, or get caught in any trap, because the time has come for all those who feel that the country is more important than the wielding of power, and that the interests of the nation should come before those of any particular candidate, to take all measures necessary to find the true path of liberation of the Haitian people.

Public Forums To Be Held Friday Evenings

FL011302 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The Confederation for Democratic Unity [KID] announces that it is beginning a program called "Micro Populaire" at its headquarters at No. 19, Rue Champ de Mars, Port-au-Prince. KID will hold this program every Friday, beginning at 1700. It is planning to hold this same program in different parts of Haiti—in the provinces as well as in Port-au-Prince.

KID invites all workers, all the unemployed, peasants, students, and the general public to participate in this program. The first program will be on 2 October 1987, at 1700, and it will be on elections. Anyone interested, whatever their opinion on elections, may participate in the discussions and debates aimed at seeking enlightenment and the true path of liberation for the Haitian people.

Progressive Democrats Open Campaign

FL011303 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Excerpts] At the headquarters of the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats [Rassemblement des Democrates Nationaux Progressistes—RDNP] on Delmas Road last night, Professor Leslie Manigat declared his party's electoral campaign open. [passage omitted]

At the end of his speech, Manigat announced that he has chosen four RDNP candidates. Among the candidates is his wife, (Mirlande Hippolyte Manigat), whom he has chosen as RDNP candidate for senator. [passage omitted]

Guatemala

Government-Rebel Talks To Begin 7 Oct

PA020304 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Representatives of the Christian Democratic government of Guatemala and the Guatemalan guerrillas will initiate a dialogue to search for solutions to the national crisis. The dialogue will begin on 7 October, in Madrid, Spain, according to information provided today by the rebel URNG. According to a communique issued by the URNG, guerrilla and government representatives will participate in the meeting that will open the dialogue. The government side will be headed by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfonso Cabrera. This meeting has been set for 7 October in Madrid.

In connection with the forthcoming initiation of the dialogue, the guerrillas have decided to declare a truce from now until 7 October.

As a result of this there will be an immediate cease-fire.

Nicaragua

Government, Miskito Rebels To Hold Talks

PA020338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Oct (AFP)—Miskito leader Steadman Fagoth announced here today that the Sandinist government will begin negotiations with the Indian guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast soon.

In remarks to the local press, Fagoth, one of the most radical opponents of the Sandinist regime, said that the dialogue will be held in Managua or on the Atlantic Coast, but he did not disclose the date or names of those who will participate in the meeting.

According to Fagoth, who leads the Yatama (sons of the mother earth) guerrilla movement, the dialogue was promoted by the Sandinists and it will be held to discuss the autonomy of the Atlantic coast, which is demanded by approximately 100,000 Nicaraguan Miskitos.

"We will negotiate because the peace process obliges us to do so; we are not isolated from it," Fagoth said. However, he holds Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and the U.S. Congress resposible for the "holocaust" that will happen in the region if the peace plan fails.

Fagoth said that "we are chiefs of a nation and the Sandinists are chiefs of a state. Our key demand is regional autonomy, and we will thoroughly discuss that because we have a different tradition and stance."

Panama

Demonstrators Block Access to U.S. Bases

PA020407 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0341 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Residents of Arraijan District today blocked the access road to the U.S.'s Fort Kobbe and Howard Air Force Base. They planted Panamanian flags and sang the national anthem to protest Washington's interventionist actions in the country's domestic affairs.

The demonstration, staged peacefully, began shortly after 0600 and caused the paralysis of traffic in the area between Arraijan and the Bridge of the Americas for more than 1 hour.

The demonstrators demanded that U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis leave the country and rejected the U.S. interventionist efforts in Panama.

At the site of the incident, some of the demonstrators said:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified demonstrator] Tell the U.S. Senate that we are alert and that we will not permit any intervention.

[Second demonstrator] If there is no respect for this country, there can be no understanding. These deliberate interventions in our country will have their consequences and these humble people of the western sector are voluntarily expressing their disagreement with these actions that are the beginning of a chain of actions that will continue in our country if they do not reflect and change the course of their policy toward our country. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Arraijan Mayor Alberto De Santis said:

[Begin recording] This is the beginning of the struggle against the offensive of U.S. imperialism which uses an economic blockade and intervention in our country's domestic affairs. We are also rejecting the mobilization of Yankee troops within our territory. [end recording]

After they fulfilled their mission, the demonstrators withdrew peacefully, without any incidents.

Commentary on 'Tension' in U.S. Relations

PA010415 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 87

["Setting the Course" commentary read by Radio Nacional General Director Luis Danilo Caballero—live or recorded]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera has described the current status of our relations with the United States as being at a very low level.

In the euphemistic diplomatic language, this means that our relations are at a very high level of tension, a result, in this case, of the attitude of certain U.S. sectors toward our country.

Recently, this attitude went so far that any other nation would have lost its patience. But the fact that we have not lost our patience does not mean that our nation is going to put up with this much longer.

The cabinet stated its view regarding this and expressed the feelings of the executive branch over the repeated provocations and offenses of the United States against our country.

These actions, condemned by international law because of their hostility, remind us of past stages of our bilateral relations we thought had been overcome forever.

Displaying an irrational arrogance and without careful thought—or perhaps thinking out each step only too well—U.S. Southern Command troops were deployed to the capital and U.S. pilots are ignoring orders to identify themselves when they fly over Rio Hato, the Panamanian base.

It would be the height of naivete not to realize that behind all these abuses is a plan to push Panamanians to suicidal responses that would lead to a Yankee intervention and invasion, which is just what a few turncoats want.

One does not have to think hard to imagine what would happen if one of these daring warriors who enter our territory protected by the stars and stripes suffered a single scratch.

It is evident that a provocative policy of the dimensions we are mentioning can be carried out in our country, thanks to the freedom of action that U.S. Embassy officials have in Panama City.

Protected by their diplomatic immunity, these officials—known for their background in the business of destabilizing democratic regimes—can do as they please to harm the Panamanian state and its institutions.

It is true that because of special circumstances Panamanians must treat our relations with the United States cautiously and wisely, because anything inherent in these relations affects our overall national life.

This is a reality that forces us to reflect, remain calm, and have the right perspective. However, our sense of responsibility cannot permit offenses against the nation to go unpunished. What would happen to us if we turned the other cheek every time we are slapped so that we can be abused and humiliated? Those who want to live under a foreign flag can do so, but away from our fatherland. Those who in an effort to seize power have to form alliances with those who always viewed Panama as the backyard of their empire must be convinced, once and for all, that this is no longer a banana republic. This is a nation that has begun to move forward by itself. It is a nation that, thanks to the courage, determination, and sacrifice of its children, has occupied a place of respect among all the peoples of the earth. This must become known and remembered.

Crusade Rejects Participation in Cabinet

PA010204 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Sep 87 pp A-1, A-14

[Report by Hermes Sucre Serrano]

[Text] Professor Milciades Cerrud, representative of the National Civic Crusade's Independent Teachers, told this newspaper: "No member of the National Civic Crusade, or of the political groups that support it, will join a new cabinet because such a measure cannot resolve the Panamanian crisis at all."

Cerrud stated that unofficial reports are insistently stating that a new cabinet will be formed and that it will include opposition members. Therefore, the civic groups want to clearly state that they will not participate because to do so would not help the people, and it is simply another trick to deceive them.

The Independent Teachers' leader said: "This measure will not resolve the problem because this is an irreversible struggle; a simple cabinet change will not achieve what has not been achieved in 20 years."

Cerrud added that the civic groups opposing the government still seek to attain their original goals, which involve the request for an investigation of current government officials for alleged crimes as well as the recovery of civic and moral values.

He insisted: It is deplorable for the government to want to make cabinet changes 4 months after the struggle began because that "does not satisfy the people's hope for democracy."

Cerrud admitted the country has entered a critical phase—particularly in the economic sector—but added that this crisis is not the result of actions carried out during the last 4 months; instead it is the result of a deficient government administration in recent years.

Referring to the four National Civic Crusade members who sought asylum in Venezuela on Monday, Cerrud said: "This is a harsh blow for the private sector and for our citizens' rights."

Apostolic Nuncio on Businessmen's Departure
PA301640 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Jose Sebastian Laboa has said that the Panamanian Government neither demanded nor pressured the departure of the four businessmen who had sought refuge at the apostolic nunciature and who left the country yesterday. In this way the apostolic nuncio denied press reports that circulated yesterday claiming that the businessmen's trip to Venezuela and the United States resulted from government pressures.

[Begin recording] [Laboa] They were here several days, and I asked them if they wanted to set a date for their departure or if they just wanted me to speak in general terms about the possibility of their departure. They told me to set a date; they were determined to leave. I then thought of talking with the foreign minister, but he was abroad. I then had the opportunity to speak with the president. I asked him whether there would be any problem in using the same procedure we had used for the departure of the two previous businessmen. The president very kindly told me that there was no problem. He said: I wish no one had to leave the country, but if they are determined to go, I have no objection.

I received a lot of help at all times; there were no restrictions. At one point the possibility arose of delaying the departure, but no objections about the departure were raised. The government was in no rush to have them leave.

[Reporter] As apostolic nuncio in Panama, will you continue to mediate if asked in some instance?

[Laboa] Yes. I think one of my duties—not just as a diplomat, but as the personal representative of the holy father before the Panamanian Catholic Church—is to be forever charitable, but always while remaining respectful of the laws and decisions of the authorities. [end recording]

People's Party on U.S. 'Aggression'
PA011602 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Sep 87 pp 17, 14

[Statement by the Political Bureau of the General Committee of the People's Party issued in Panama City on 24 September]

[Text] Introducing its military presence as an active factor and within the context of the reactionary political crisis, imperialism has been developing an interventionist escalation in Panama to attain its objective of resolving the crisis in its favor.

The chain of political, diplomatic, and economic interventions has been apparent in the past 4 months. It has been promoted by U.S. Government personnel, ranging from Reagan to his ambassador to Panama, Arthur Davis; by the U.S. Senate' interventionist statement; by White House officials; by threats to cut off all economic aid; by a misinformation campaign in millionaires' media; and by participation of the gringo embassy personnel in public events. All these actions are designed to topple UNADE [National Democratic Union] and to throw out the Torrijists from the Defence Forces, primarily by ousting General M. A. Noriega. The objective? To install a pro-Yankee government and Defense Forces that will sign a military pact that will allow the U.S. to stay in Panama after the year 2000, allow the Panama Canal to be transnationalized, and that will align itself with the counterrevolution in Central America, betraying the Contadora Group—a government that will repress the people according to the designs of the oligarchic-imperialists and sellers of their's.

Up to now, attempts to cause a coup by the internal opposition forces, manipulated by the United States, have failed. This is why they are adopting a new tactic that will enhance the internal forces' position, and that consists of a U.S. military incursion in territory under our sovereignty.

For this reason, on 21 September the Americans brought 120 combat-ready soldiers from the Southern Command military base, which is still under U.S. occupation and which is located within the canal area, into Panama City and practically occupied the U.S. Embassy building and the ambassador's residence—all of this in violation of our nation's sovereignty.

This escalation is part of a planned coup of direct military action. Although the U.S. Embassy has stated that it was simply a conventional visit by the troops to the embassy, in practice these exercises are made with the purpose of "getting us accustomed to" their aggression and to enable them to give us the final blow. Tomorrow, with any excuse, they are capable of taking over the canal's locks under the pretext of maintaining security or protecting the lives of U.S. citizens (as they said when they occupied Grenada.)

Thus, the scope of the intervention does not matter. It remains a brutal and hegemonic military aggression to oblige Panamanians to yield to their desires; nobody should underestimate these real threats. This aggression should be firmly rejected by all true patriots and by the government. Out of respect for the country, the government should approach this act of aggression with all seriousness, report events at all international organizations, and take national defensive measures to stop the aggressive, provocative, and colonialist excesses of the Yankees.

The popular forces must reject these acts, ask for world solidarity with Panama, and pressure the government to take a consistent position.

The People's Party also reports that those circles, groups, and parties that today lend themselves to this aggression by justifying it and even asking that they continue their actions play the role of traitors and agents of colonialism and neocolonialism.

Crises have never been resolved in countries where U.S. imperialism has installed its influence or its troops; crises have only become worse, the streets have been bloodied, and the economy and security completely ruined.

Halt the military and political interventionist escalation of imperialism in Panama.

They are on their way out; no doubt about it.

Political Bureau of the General Committee

People's Party

Panama City, 24 September 1987

Argentina

Further Reportage on Shevardnadze Visit

Statement at Wreath Laying

PY011357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1334 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today said that the foreign debt issue is a problem that must be resolved by all nations together. He added that the arms race must be ended because unfortunately many international financial resources are spent in this sector and now there are some who even want to militarize space.

In a statement he made at the end of a wreath-laying ceremony in honor of General Jose de San Martin, held at the plaza named after him, the Soviet foreign minister said that we must put an end to the arms race and use these resources to promote development.

Also present at the ceremony with Shevardnaze were the Soviet Embassy military attaches, Colonel Alejandro Potachev and Major Viktor Tachenko. The wreath, made of palm and laurel leaves, carried a red sash with the inscription: From the USSR Minister to the Liberator General San Martin.

After the ceremony, Shevardnadze broke protocol and briefly chatted with the crowd watching the event. The minister approached the security cordon and spoke for a few minutes with the people, among whom was former boxer Ali Bargach and his granddaughter Ana Carolina.

Our relationship is more than 100 years old and our children will still carry that flag of friendship. We will make every possible effort for our children to enjoy a happy future, free of wars, stated the Soviet visitor.

He also stated that many countries of the world are facing difficult moments. There is the great problem of the foreign debt. We must jointly solve this problem, and we believe that an end must be put to the arms race.

Later the Soviet foreign minister returned to the diplomatic car and, escorted by federal police White Brigade personnel on motorbikes, went to the Foreign Ministry, located on Reconquista and Ricardo Rojas, where he was received by his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo, who was accompanied by his immediate aides.

After his meeting with Caputo, Shevardnazde will go at noon to Governemnt House, where he will hold a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin as part of the activities scheduled for the second day of his official visit to Argentina.

Meets With Caputo

PY011432 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo this morning analyzed Soviet-Argentine bilateral relations, the foreign debt issue, and the U.S.-Soviet agreements for the reduction of strategic weapons.

The meeting, which was held at the Foreign Ministry, followed the ceremony at which Shevardnadze placed a wreath at the General San Martin monument at the San Martin Square. On that occasion, Shevardnadze had an impromptu chat with the public, and said that the "debt problem must be solved by all of us." He added that, to achieve this, "we must put an end to the arms race" that uses up "huge amounts of money" which should be used for "development projects."

Schevardnadze said that these expenses are "regrettable," and implicitly criticized the United States by saying that "it has been attempting to militarize outer space," obviously referring to the U.S. defense program known as "Star Wars."

At the end of the ceremony, the visiting minister went to the Foreign Ministry, which is located nearby, where he started his first working meeting with Caputo. He is later expected at the Government House, where he will meet with President Raul Alfonsin.

Upon arriving in Argentina yesterday, Shevardnadze said that during his meeting with Alfonsin they will discuss nuclear disarmament, and bilateral cooperation on economic, scietific, and cultural fields. [passage omitted]

More on Foreign Ministers' Talks

PY011601 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1528 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM)—Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo this morning held his first formal meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, with whom he discussed the disarmament issue and the political future of the international community in the short term.

Caputo said they held a fruitful meeting and added that they discussed issues pertaining to the progress of the pre-disarmament talks and the prohibition of the development of short-range missiles. But we will continue our dialogue tomorrow, he added.

Caputo and Shevardnadze met this morning at the Foreign Ministry, located on Reconquista and Ricardo Rojas Streets in Buenos Aires. After their meeting they went, in separate cars, to Government House where they were scheduled to meet with President Raul Alfonsin.

Argentine Foreign Ministry Spokesman Guillermo McGougf said that the Argentine and Soviet foreign ministers discussed bilateral relations, certain integration projects, and, primarily, disarmament and the political future of the international ocmmunity in the short term.

They also discussed political and military transformations of the international community; the relation within the Group of Six (an initiative encompassing the five continents) and the role of the Group of Six in impeding nuclear tests. They also discussed coordinated actions which the USSR and Argentina will undertake within the framework of the United Nations and the international organizations headquartered in Geneva.

Gorbachev Visit Discussed

PY011526 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1458 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today confirmed here that Soviet Prime Minister [title as received] Mikhail Gorbachev "would like" to visit Argentina, and added that the Argentine foreign debt "concerns us all."

Shevardnadze met with his Argentine counterpart Danta Caputo for 2 hours this morning. He said that the meeting "was full," and that "very interesting negotiations" were held during it.

The visiting minister left the Argentine Foreign Ministry at 1140 to meet with President Alfonsin at Government House.

Meets With Alfonsin

PY011711 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1638 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM)—President Raul Alfonsin and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today voiced their agreement on the need to continue implementing policies designed to achieve disarmament throughout the world and a more just international economic order.

The Soviet diplomat made this statement to the media at the end of a 50-minute meeting with the Argentine chief of state and said that President Alfonsin had termed the Soviet glasnost policy, implemented by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, as revolutionary for the Soviet Union and the world and said that Alfonsin had also voiced his pleasure over the USSR-U.S. agreement on the elimination of short- and medium-range missiles.

Delivers Gorbachev Letter

PY011722 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, today sent a letter to President Raul Alfonsin, stressing "the importance and significance of Soviet-U.S. negotiations which have made possible an impressive turnaround" in the search for complete cessation of nuclear testing.

In his letter, Gorbachev added: "This is precisely what you and the leaders of the Group of Six (for disarmament) have firmly and insistently pleaded for."

The Soviet leader's letter was handed to President Alfonsin during a meeting held at noon today with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevarnadze in the Casa Rosada, the Government House.

In the bilateral field, the letter noted "satisfaction with the intensification of Argentine-Soviet relations," which, as time passes, "become more varied and stable, thus increasing mutual confindence and undertanding."

Further on Gorbachev Letter

PY011853 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1732 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (DYN)—Today Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin his gratitude for the efforts made in favor of disarmament. He also condemned any form of "use of economic and financial devices as tools to apply political pressure."

During a meeting held at Government House today, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze handed President Alfonsin a letter from Gorbachev.

In his letter, which is just over four pages long, Gorbachev notes his "satisfaction" with the intensification of relations between the two countries which, he points out, "are becoming increasingly stable and diversified."

At the same time he mentions the "increasing confidence and mutual understanding" between Argentina and the Soviet Union and their desire to "continue developing friendship ties."

Gorbachev stresses the subject of disarmament and tells Alfonsin that this subject was "the core of our fruitful exchange of opinions during your official visit to the Soviet Union in October 1986."

He then states: "I would like to confirm that the Soviet leaders favor a coherent, constructive, and realistic policy designed to create a more secure world and prevent a nuclear disaster."

After reasserting the Soviet policy regarding disarmament, Gorbachev notes that the search for agreements for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is "precisely what you have insistently and firmly advocated along with the leaders" of the Group of Six.

He maintains that "we are aware that only the joint efforts of those countries that advocate peace can resolve the world situation" and, therefore, "we deeply appreciate the Argentine initiative in this regard."

Gorbachev goes on to say: "The noble aspirations of the leaders of the six countries, as well as yours, Mr President, are fully understood, as you may have realized, and they enjoy active support."

The leader then states: "We are certain that Argentina, whose prestigious voice is listened to beyond the Latin American borders, will in the future continue to fulfill an important mission in the struggle for the survival of mankind."

Gorbachev also voices the Soviet Union's decisive support for the effort made by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group to find a peaceful solution to the Central American problem.

Wrap-up on Talks With Alfonsin

PY011824 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1720 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct—President Raul Alfonsin and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today agreed that it is necessary to continue fighting for disarmament and for a fairer international economic order. They discussed these topics during their long meeting at the Government House.

Alfonsin and the Soviet minister today held their first official meeting, during which Shevardnadze handed Alfonsin a personal letter from Prime Minister [title as received] Mikhail Gorbachev. In the letter, Gorbachev thanked the Group of Six for its good work.

The foreign minister, who spoke to Alfonsin for almost an hour, granted a press conference after the meeting. Before leaving Government House, Shevardnadze spoke with several journalists at the Busts Room.

Shevardnadze said that he had held "a very profound, interesting, many-sided" talk with Alfonsin. Shevardnadze also said that Gorbachev's letter to Alfonsin showed that there is exchange between the two leaders, and that this exchange is "based on a tradition of good relations between the two countries."

He pointed out that during the meeting they "seriously analyzed international problems," and emphasized: "We give priority to disarmament and development." [passage omitted]

Shevardnadze also commented on the necessity of reaching a consensus in the field of reduction of strategic armaments "soon," so as to eliminate "50 percent of them." He also insisted on the necessity of "keeping outer space free of weapons, as a peaceful place for the future generations."

He said that during his meeting with Alfonsin, "they commented on the possibilities of achieving an agreement on elimination of chemical weapons." [passage omitted]

He concluded by saying that they also discussed the results of the recent elections held in Argentina, and agreed that "the political dialogue" between the two countries has reached "a very high level." He said that he agreed with Alfonsin on the necessity of continuing "to increase the economic, scientific, and cultural ties between the two countries."

Speaks Informally With Public

PY011901 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1714 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (DYN)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze broke protocol as he was about to leave Government House. He got out of his car to speak with a group of people who were waiting for him.

Shevardnadze, who was already inside his car, realized that there was a group of people waving at him, so he got out of his car, to the amazement of his security personnel.

A woman asked him "to please ask President Alfonsin to build more houses for the retired people," and Shevardnadze, with the aide of an interpreter replied: Yes. He told the woman: "Since we are discussing disarmament, once this is achieved, we will have more money available to build houses."

After this short conversation the Soviet foreign minister greeted the people, got back into his car, and headed for the Plaza Hotel.

Cancels Mendoza Trip

PY011554 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1524 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has suspended the visit which he was originally going to make on Saturday, 3 October, to Mendoza because he is feeling tired as a consequence of the tour through South America, which started in Brazil, then went on to Argentina, and ends in Uruguay, according to official spokesmen at noon today. In Mendoza Shevardnadze was going to visit the premises of the Pescarmona enterprise, which builds turbines under a Soviet license, and meet with Governor Felipe Llaver, among other activities.

Caputo Hosts Luncheon

PY011923 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1725 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (DYN)—Foreign Minister Dante Caputo reasserted today that Argentina and the Soviet Union "have been making advances through a policy of permanent dialogue" and that "despite the differences separating the countries, it is still possible to forge relations that are beneficial to our peoples."

Minister Caputo hosted a luncheon at the Plaza Hotel to honor his colleague, Eduard Shevardnadze.

During the luncheon, Caputo noted that the current state of bilateral relations "is the most important achievement of the two countries' first century of relations, which we have the responsibility to preserve as a valuable asset."

Caputo mentioned the system of political consultations that has been established between the Argentine and Soviet foreign ministries, and expressed satisfaction with the development of economic and commercial bonds.

He recalled that since 1953, when an agreement on trade and payment terms was signed, "more than 20 other agreements" have been signed.

If one takes into account the aspirations of the Argentine people to grow and the internal restructuring (perestroika) policy being promoted by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Caputo said, "the prospects for changes in commercial relations are favorable."

Caputo referred to the preliminary disarmament agreement reached by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as "the most relevant political event of our time."

The Argentine foreign minister expressed hopes that next year "it will be possible to make progress regarding strategic weapons."

He said it is "essential to preserve outer space for strictly peaceful ends," and added that Argentina believes that "the process of global disarmament should go hand-in-hand with measures to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence to move forward along the road of peace."

In that direction, Caputo said Argentina and Brazil have initiated "a comprehensive process of integration that is particularly noteworthy for its openness and cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy."

Caputo affirmed that from the beginning, the Argentine Government has supported Brazil's initiative to create a peace and cooperation zone in the South Atlantic, "because that initiative is aimed at sparing the region from tensions."

Referring to Central America, Caputo said: "We cannot help but be encouraged by the example set in Guatemala by the five Central American presidents who, through the Esquipulas II Agreement, established a program of action based on the commitment to advance in a concerted manner toward the solution of problems that hinder permanent peace in the region." He added: This agreement "contains the means to secure peace in Central America once and for all."

Caputo said Argentina follows "with much interest" the initiatives by Gorbachev "to promote economic transformation and modernization to bring the Soviet Union into closer contacts with the world economy."

Referring to the foreign-debt issue, Caputo said Argentina "is striving to find the formula that will make possible a negotiated solution to the debt problem, and allow access to resources indispensable to its growth." He added: "The debt problem is the responsibility of both the debtor and creditor countries."

Finally, Caputo expressed the hope that the current talks "will contribute to the strengthening of relations" between the two countries so that "the aspirations for the well-being and progress of our two nations can be fulfilled."

More on Caputo Remarks

PY012048 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today proposed the creation of "partnerships between Argentine and Soviet enterprises for the production of improved manufactured products to be sold in third countries or to be used for promoting development in the two nations."

Caputo implicitly criticized the U.S. project known as "Star Wars" by saying that "beyond all question, the space military programs have grown at the expense of both civilian and cooperation programs."

These statements are part of an 11-page speech that Caputo delivered during a luncheon he hosted honoring Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the Plaza Hotel.

"Space offers a great opportunity to develop sophisticated technology that will benefit every one and that can be applied in meteorology, prospecting for natural resources, and other areas," he added.

Therefore, he said, "the efforts that have been made to properly preserve the legal system that regulates the peaceful use of space, even improving it whenever possible." [as received]

He said that under the terms of the recent strategic arms accord, "the relations among nations, which have been marked by conflict, now seem to have shifted toward a new area, which will be richer and more dynamic, and in which the power and the position of each nation might be the result of a peaceful regional competition between the major political and economic centers."

In another part of his speech, Caputo said: "Argentina is also making great efforts to modernize its economic structure, in order to gain its own place in the world economy."

Caputo added that "in a world in which interrelationships between nations are essential for promoting development, the traditional forms of cooperation must be thoroughly reformulated, because it is obvious that isolated efforts by one state are not sufficient."

"In Latin America, we are determined to join efforts in order for our repeated demands for a new economic order to be thoroughly understood," he stressed.

He reiterated the Argentine position on the foreign debt problem, remarking: "We demand a stronger commitment on the part of the governments of creditor countries, because we are facing common risks."

He said: "Latin America wants to find its own opportunity to grow," and "we are convinced that the answers that will be needed in the future of each one of our countries can be found in the region."

Caputo offered a toast, expressing the hope that "our talks may help strengthen Soviet-Argentine relations and may help fulfill the aspirations of well-being and progress that we cherish for our two nations."

Gives Luncheon Address

PY012016 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1746 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (DYN)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has expressed the hope that there will be "closer cooperation" between Argentina and the USSR "in the establishment of an international peace and security system within the framework of the United Nations."

Shevardnadze said he was happy that "our talks got off to a good and impressive start." Shevardnadze made this comment when answering Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo at the luncheon Caputo held in his honor at the Plaza Hotel.

The official said: "There is a beautiful saying about souls that seek each other in space."

He added: "I believe this idea can be extended to nations." He said: "I dared to make this comparison because I want to stress the following thought: Our nations have come together in order to serve the cause of peace."

The Soviet foreign minister said: "We are following the correct path—the establishment of a denuclearized world, without violence; a future without danger or unrest."

In this regard, he said that in 1984 when "the Group of Six" issued an appeal to end the nuclear arms race, "the Soviet Union issued a specific and immediate answer."

He stressed the 18-month ban on nuclear tests that the USSR has upheld and added: "We have always acted coherently, and finally Buenos Aires has rewarded us for the hardships we have experienced in this long struggle."

Shevardnadze stated that his visit to Argentina had been planned before the agreement was achieved with the United States on the eradication of short- and medium-range nuclear missiles, and he expressed happiness that this agreement was achieved before his arrival in Buenos Aires.

He said his country greatly appreciates "Argentina's peaceful foreign policy and its dedication to efforts for future peace."

He added: "By paying tribute to the brave and honorable Argentine policy, we expect to cooperate closely with it to form an international peace and security sysatem within the framework of the United Nations."

Shevardnadze expressed his country's satisfaction with the integration process that is under way on the American continent, and asserted that his government "strongly supports the Guatemala agreement which, in our opinion, will lead to peace in Central America."

He reiterated his support for the efforts of Argentina and Brazil "to forbid the penetration of nuclear weapons in the continent and the militarization of the South Atlantic, and for their proposal to create a peace and security zone free from nuclear weapons."

Shevardnadze then cites a quote by Juan Bautista Alberdi [19th century Argentine legal expert]: "International stability does not require military alliances, but rather equality among nations."

He added: "This was said in the last century, and Argentine-Soviet relations describe this thought well. Our achievement does not reflect our full potential."

Shevardnadze concluded by saying: "Our negotiations will help strengthen mutual cooperation for the benefit of our countries and the consolidation of the mutual understanding and friendship of our peoples."

Further on Reply Speech

PY012153 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today emphasized the Soviet Union's "active support" for the Argentine struggle against "militarizataion of the South Atlantic" and for "the proposal to create there a peace and security zone, free of nuclear arms."

The visiting Soviet diplomat paid "tribute to the honorable, courageous Argentine policy," and voiced his hope to obtain "the closest possible cooperation with this policy in order to create within the United Nations a global system for international peace and security."

Shevardnadze also stated: "The Soviet Union firmly supports the Guatemala agreements, which, in our opinion, have paved the way for peace in Central America."

Shevardnadze stated: "Not many countries have stated their antinuclear position and implemented it as clearly as Argentina has." He said he regards "highly the progressive foreign policy" of the government of Raul Alfonsin and its "concentration on problems that must be solved first in order to preserve peace."

In a significant speech, the Soviet minister stated: "Our peoples have come together [se han encontrado uno a otro] in order to serve the cause of peace." Shevardnadze added: "We will stay on the right course to create a denuclearized world, free of violence; and to build a future free of dangers and unrest."

Shevardnadze made these remarks in a speech he delivered at a luncheon given in his honor at the Plaza Hotel by his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo.

The Soviet diplomat stated that "direct, immediate contacts among leaders who have assumed responsibility for the future of their peoples has become the trademark of our times." He said: "Personal contacts between Gorbachev and Raul Alfonsin" fall within this category.

Shevardnadze added that Gorbachev's personal message to Alfonsin "has supplemented and considerably furthered their dialogue on basic modern problems."

Shevardnadze recalled the message of the Group of Six, of which Argentina is a member, calling on the nuclear powers to end the arms race.

"The Soviet Union gave an immediate and concrete response to this appeal. It also consented to the appeal to halt nuclear testing. Our test ground sites remained silent for 18 months. It was not easy for us to adopt such a decision, but we did so out of respect for the will and hopes of most of the international community, and because of our understanding of and responsibility for all humanity and our own people," he said.

Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union "is satisfied with the consolidation of the integration process under way on the American continent."

"Those processes contribute to a solution to national and continental problems, and to peacefully solving regional conflicts, on a Latin American basis," he added.

The Soviet foreign minister cited a statement by Argentine legal expert Juan Bautista Alberdi: "International stability does not require military alliances, but rather equality among nations."

"This was said in the last century, and Argentine-Soviet relations describe this thought well. We have not achieved everything. I am sure our negotiations will contribute to the future strengthening of cooperation for the mutual benefit of our nations, in favor of the consolidation of the mutual friendship between our peoples."

Caputo Comments on Talks

PY012311 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2035 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today confirmed that "it is very probable" that during mid-November, the Malvinas topic will be analyzed at the United Nations, and he emphasized that in this respect the "support [words indistinct] given by the Soviet Union [words indistinct] the discussion over the sovereignty of the archipelago."

Caputo made this announcement after the luncheon he gave for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the Plaza Hotel here. Progress in nuclear disarmament was the main topic at this meeting.

"I know these topics are foreign to Argentines," he pointed out, "when, for example, the price of gas goes up or when we are being burdened with daily problems, but we must remember that our lives and our future depend on how the rest of the world is doing."

Asked about the economic exchange between Argentina and the Soviet Union, Caputo said: "It is developing normally," and the Soviet Union "is an important buyer."

Moreover, the Argentine foreign minister stressed that the country "is interested in obtaining as many clients as possible and that it is not interested in granting trade preferences to any nation."

He also indicated that during this first day of the 6-day [figure as received] official visit the Soviet foreign minister is making to Argentina, the subject of economics "was only briefly discussed, because we will talk about it in detail at the meeting we will have tomorrow." Finally, Caputo indicated that during the meeting the Soviet official had with President Raul Alfonsin this morning,

the Argentine chief of state "stressed the matter of the foreign debt" that the country is burdened with and "international prices of raw materials."

Visits Supreme Court

PY012057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2035 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who arrived in our country on 30 September, this afternoon paid a protocol visit to the Supreme Court, where he was met by Jose Severo Caballero, the Supreme Court president.

The visitor arrived shortly after 1700, and he had a brief dialogue with Severo Caballero in the Ambassador's Room, located on the fourth floor of the Palace of Justice.

Talks With People

PY012319 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2236 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Chatting with two women who happened to be passing by the Palace of Justice Building, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today stated that his country "is doing everything possible to restore peace and cooperation among nations of the world."

Shevardnadze made this statement upon leaving the Palace of Justice, where he paid a protocol visit to Supreme Court officials.

Shevardnadze arrivead at the court at 1650, 10 minutes ahead of schedule, and was immediately taken to the Hall of Ambassadors, where Supreme Court President Jose Severo Caballero welcomed him.

At the end of the 30-minute meeting, instead of boarding the automobile that was waiting for him at the court's entrance on Talcahuano Street, he crossed the street and talked, through an interpreter, to the people who happened to be there.

During Shevardnadze's unscheduled conversation with the two women, he told them he thinks "Buenos Aires is a very hospitable city."

He added: "My country is doing everything possible to restore peace and cooperation among all nations of the world, and in this regard, not long ago, we made an important decision," referring to the Soviet disarmament proposal.

The two women also expressed hope for the achievement of peace, and one of them stated: "Although we know that it is very difficult, we are only passing through this life on earth, and we must try to do good." Shevardnadze made a gesture of agreement regarding what the woman had said and stressed: "It is also necessary to distribute wealth equally in order to put an end to hunger and the illnesses that cause so many deaths in the world."

Pays Visit to Congress

PY020025 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2338 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today announced that next year "a delegation of Argentine legislators will visit the Soviet Union" in response to an invitation by Soviet officials.

This afternoon Shevardnadze made a 1-hour visit to Congress, where he met with Senate President Victor Martinez, Chamber of Deputies President Juan Carlos Pugliese, and members of all congressional blocs.

The meeting took place at 1800 [2100 GMT] in the Pink Hall, where a very large Soviet flag had been hung, along with an Argentine flag.

The journalists who usually cover congressional matters and who had been issued special credentials were abruptly dislodged from the hall by Pedro Lopez, the press chief of the Senate, who said he was carrying out an "order from Soviet protocol officials."

Nevertheless, the reporters were able to question the Soviet minister as he was leaving Congress.

Shevardnadze, who arrived in the company of Soviet Ambassador Oleg Kvasov, was met by the chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the two chambers, Adolfo Gass and Federico Storani.

In his chat with the journalists, the minister said the meeting with Argentine legislators was "very interesting," indicating that they had talked about trade and the policy of openness that is being promoted by Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU.

The minister then said: "a visit to the Soviet Union is being planned for Argentine legislators, and it will take place next year," although he did not mention the date.

He then highlighted the "dynamic role of Argentina and of President Raul Alfonsin within the Group of Six, which is making an enormous effort to achieve peace and to eliminate nuclear weapons and atomic weapons testing.

Finally, he said the Soviet Government "sympathizes with Argentina's position" regarding sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, stressing that in the United Nations, "we have supported" Argentina's position.

Alfonsin Receives Letter on Soviet Jews

PY012254 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1918 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (DYN)—The Delegation of Argentine-Jewish Associations (DAIA) today sent a letter to President Raul Alfonsin to express its views regarding the situation of the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union, in the face of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Argentina.

The DAIA message states: "Our brothers in the Soviet Union are deprived of basic rights, such as the assumption of their Jewish identity, their right of worship, and the possibility of joining their relatives in Israel."

The message concludes: "Being aware of your permament concern with human rights, we request that you include in your talks with your distinguished visitor the current situation of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union." It is signed by DAIA President David Goldberg and DAIA Secretary Hector Umaschi.

The DAIA has also sent a letter to the Soviet ambassador in Argentina confirming its solidarity "with the struggle of our Soviet Jewish brothers to attain the full validity of their human rights in keeping with the Soviet Constitution" and the international agreements signed by the USSR.

"Allowing the Soviet Jews to fully exercise their rights will guarantee that the much-published openness (glasnost) is a reality," the message states.

The arrival of Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Argentina has prompted several protest demonstrations by Jewish groups.

Senators Debate on Falklands, New Province

PY020116 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0016 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (DYN)—National senators Oraldo Britos (Justicialist Party) and Adolfo Gass (Radical Civic Union) today made public the controversy between their respective parties over the exclusion of the Malvinas Islands from the draft law that would convert Tierra del Fuego into a province. The draft law has already been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

While Gass supported the government proposal to exclude the islands in order to avoid problems in the Foreign Ministry strategy, Britos warned that the exclusion of the islands from the draft law might serve as a "legal precedent," and thus favor the British de facto possession of the archipelago.

The two lawmakers debated the subject this afternoon during a program transmitted by Radio Provincia.

Gass said: "Even though all of us want not just the Malvinas Islands but all the South Atlantic islands included in the Tierra del Fuego Province, we must be consistent and realize that the real situation is different from what we want."

"The real situation," he went on, "is that the British are there and at this time, it is not possible to remove them."

He added: "[words indistinct] the Foreign Ministry, in search of allies who will support us at international forums."

Britos maintained that "if there are any negotiations—we are not aware of any, because the foreign minister has never reported them—we want them to continue, but it should be taken into account that the Malvinas Islands will continue to be Argentine."

The Peronist senator said: "Since our childhood, we Argentines have learned to love the Malvinas and to consider them as part of our territory. Consequently, we cannot agree to their exclusion from the future province."

He concluded by saying: "If we do not include the Malvinas Islands in the future province, we will be setting a legal precedent by which Great Britain will profit by saying that when we Argentines created a new province in the south, we did not include the islands, thus admitting that they are British."

Further on Aftermath of 3d Regiment Incident

Minister Reports to Congress

PY011112 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1208 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA)—Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena downplayed the "act of disobedience" of the 3rd Infantry Regiment of La Tablada, which he labeled as "a sequel to the Holy Week uprising" which "is now returning to normal." He said that the government "has already done everything posible" to overcome the consequences of the so called antisubversive struggle.

Jaunarena said this yesterday as he delivered a secret report to the Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the events that took place at the General Manuel Belgrano 3rd Army Regiment in La Tablada.

Jaunarena is thus the first minister to go to the Chamber of Deputies to deliver a report to a congressional committee following President Raul Alfonsin's decision to "maintain a fluid dialogue" with the legislators after the UCR was defeated in the 6 September elections.

The defense minister arrived in the annex building of the Chamber of Deputies at 1955 after having met with President Alfonsin, Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia, and U.S. Ambassador Theodore Gildred.

Gildred met with Jaunarena at noon, and later the defense minister had lunch with the top Army chiefs in the Libertador Building. During the luncheon they discussed the military officers' salary problems.

Jaunarena later went to Government House where he remained for half an hour to report to President Alfonsin and to Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia individually about the military events of 28 September.

The defense minister then allowed the congressmen to report to the journalists about the session. He told the media afterward that "there is not one officer in the same situation as that of Lieutenant Colonel Dario Fernandez Maguer," who has been removed from the command of the La Tablada regiment.

He said that Fernandez Maguer "is complying with a military sanction and his situation will be decided by military justice." He also minimized "the events" of 28 September just as Defense Secretary Raul Alconada Sempe had done. The defense secretary accused the press of having exaggerated their coverage of the whole incident.

Jaunarena attributed the La Tablada regiment incident and the existing state of restlessness among some Army officers to the fact that "at the end of the year some unrest is always felt due to expectations raised by upcoming promotions" which are studied by the military promotion board."

Army Issues Communique

PY012211 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA)—The Army staff today categorically denied that the solution of the uprising at the 3d Regiment in Tablada was the "result of agreements" between officers and the Army leadership. The Army staff also asserted that there were no disagreements with the Army leadership over the measures adopted to overcome the 3d Regiment personnel's opposition to the removal of its commander, Lieutenant Colonel Dario Fernandez Maguer.

In a communique issued tonight, the Army states that Fernandez Maguer "is at the disposal of the Army staff," and that "in principle, five low-ranking officers are involved in violations."

The communique denies rumors of an alleged agreement between the Army leadership and 3d Regiment officers to solve the incipient crisis and rumors of disagreements between the Army staff chief, General Jose Dante Caridi, and the III Corps commander, General Roberto Felipe Dominguez.

In this regard, the III Army Corps public relations department issued in Cordoba a communique in which it denies the rumor that was published by the Cordoba newspaper *La Voz del Interior.*

The text of the Army communique states: "In order to clarify the events that occurred on 26 September at the 3d Mechanized Infantry Regiment in Tablada, which are well known by the people, and to which the entire nation and news media have attributed an importance that goes beyond the institutional framework, the Army General Staff states:

1. In view of a resolution issued by the Army chief of staff to transfer the 3d Regiment commander Lt Col Dario Fernandez Maguer, within the framework of normal transfers, a group of officers tried to pressure the Army chief of staff to reconsider his decision by confining themselves to their barracks.

2. In view of this situation, the Army chief of staff decided to install the new commander ahead of time, and appointed Lieutenant Colonel Gustavo Gonzalez Sas as regiment commander.

3. The Military Court has proceeded to undertake proper legal actions to establish who was responsible for breaches of discipline. In principle only, five low-ranking officers are reportedly involved in the event.

4. Lt Col Dario Fernandez Maguer is at the disposal of the Army General Staff.

5. Five 3d Regiment chiefs have requested to be transferred because they have served under Fernandez. These five chiefs will remain in their present posts until their requests are accepted.

6. The situation was restricted to an incident that occurred in this regiment, which is now operating normally.

7. The incident and the measures adopted were not the result of agreements that may have undermined the Army [words indistinct] leadership because this is not in keeping with the 'command style' that characterizes the Army leadership. Thus the Army categorically denies all reports in this regard. It must also be stated that complete agreement prevailed among Army chiefs regading all measures adopted.

Bolivia

Minister Makes Appeal for IMF Trust Fund

PY011818 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2227 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (EFE)—Bolivian Finance Minister Juan Cariaga has made a dramatic appeal for the international community to donate resources with which his country could repurchase its debt and advance with its economic recovery. Cariaga made this appeal in his speech before the 42d annual assembly of the IMF and the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] in Washington.

"I make this appeal, echoing the words of the U.S. President, who yesterday asked for support for those countries that are trying to overcome their foreign debt crisis through their own efforts." He added that "the lack of solutions for Bolivia's foreign debt raises an important obstacle to its development, puts limitations on new investments in the country, and holds back foreign trade operations—all of which depend on solving the country's financial problems with the international private banks."

Should international solidarity not be forthcoming, Minister Cariaga warned, Bolivia will not be able to develop, its attempts at forging ahead will be thwarted, and this will lock the country "in a vicious circle of unemployment, poverty, malnutrition, and a high mortality rate."

Cariaga affirmed that the "Baker Plan" and the IMF and IBRD strategies are adequate to addressing the problem.

He added that the Bolivian Government had implemented a structural adjustment program which brought down a world record annual inflation rate of 25,000 percent to a 10.9 percent inflation rate this past August.

In the first half of this year, the unemployment rate dropped 1.5 percent, thus reversing an upward trend that went from 6 to 20 percent over the past 6 years.

With IMF and IBRD support, Cariaga pointed out, an agreement with the creditor banks was concluded which provides for the repurchase of debt notes with resources coming from donations, and for the possible conversion of debt money into investment capital.

That agreement has "definite deadlines," said Cariaga, who later explained to EFE that those deadlines will begin to tick away as soon as the IMF sets the trust fund to work in order to guarantee the seriousness of the operation. In his speech, Cariaga stressed that "this does not mean a bailout operation by the banks in view of the low price that foreign debt notes bring on the international secondary market."

A financial report stated that each dollar that had been loaned to Bolivia is worth no more than $0.15 on the secondary market.

Official Report Views Economic Situation

PY290119 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0232 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] La Paz, 27 Sep (EFE)—The Bolivian news agency *Fides* has revealed that a Bolivian Central Bank official report has admitted that the Bolivian economic situation has deteriorated in the first half of 1987.

According to *Fides*, the 6-month deficit will reach $225 million due to the negative results of the balance of payments, the drop in foreign credits, and the Argentine delay in paying for the purchase of Bolivian natural gas.

The report adds that during the first 6 months of the year there was a trade balance deficit of $156.9 million, which represents a drop from 10.1 percent to 7.3 percent as compared to the export sector of the GDP. The report states that natural gas exports, which represent approximately 55.4 percent of overall exports, dropped by 22.7 percent. Tin exports dropped from $42.7 million to only $6.1 million due to the production paralysis of the National Smelting Enterprise.

Fides adds that the Central Bank report says that net reserves have dropped by $50 million.

The report points out four main causes of the deterioration of the economic situation: scarce foreign credits, a drop in income for mineral exports, the delayed payment by Argentina, and the growing demand for foreign currency from the Central Bank by private sectors.

Fides adds that the report has been submitted for consideration by President Victor Paz Estenssoro's ministerial team which will have to assess the situation and make a statement on the matter.

Fulfillment of Coca Eradication Plan Doubted

PY290325 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Agriculture and Campesino Affairs Minister Jose Justiniano has said that he does not think the government will reach the target of eradicating 250 hectares of coca plantations by the end of the month, as was announced at the beginning of the program.

Justiniano said the government will probably not be able to destroy that many hectares even though it is doing its best to eradicate as much as possible in the Yungas and Chapare regions.

Justiniano added that the failure to reach the target will not change the present eradication policy. The government and the peasants of the regions will do their best to implement the program, he concluded.

Brazil

President May Announce Cabinet Changes

PY011234 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 87 p 5

[Excerpt] In the next 10 days, President Jose Sarney should announce the names of members of his third cabinet together with administrative reform measures, which will include the elimination of the Science and Technology Ministry, the Irrigation Ministry, and the Culture Ministry, as well as the privatization of sugar and coffee marketing operations, possibly with the elimination of the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) and the Sugar and Alcohol Institute (IAA). This information was provided by a presidential adviser who should remain in his post after the ministerial and administrative reform.

According to that source, it is President Sarney's intention to prune the administrative machinery. He has been trying to do just that since March 1985, but he could not "because the PMDB stood in his way." The PMDB, "which supposedly supports Sarney," the source noted, has been pressuring the government to create new positions in the federal administration. This time, however, "the President is recommending that those who do not cooperate with him should leave the government."

According to the presidential adviser, Social Security Minister Raphael de Almeida Magalhaes, Health Minister Roberto Santos, and Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves will be replaced. For the time being, Agrarian Reform Minister Jader Barbalho and Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto, who the Planalto Palace believes "is working very well," should certainly remain in their posts. [Passage omitted]

Sarney Working on New Coalition

PY011342 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Brasilia—President Jose Sarney's strategy for shuffling his cabinet consists basically of forcing the ministers who do not share his political ideas to tender their resignations. This strategy was disclosed by Sarney's direct aides, who added that Sarney intends to replace his ministers gradually, without haste.

The main points of the administrative reform are:

1. Before taking any definite step, President Sarney intends to finalize a document of basic commitments for the new coalition, which foresees agreements with parties other than the PMDB and PFL, with the assistance of his most faithful aides: Deputies Prisco Viana, Carlos Sant'Anna, Alberico Filho, and Jose Sarney Filho. The document, which is already finished, may be announced this week over a radio-television hook up.

2. Once this document is made public, Sarney will invite the parties to integrate a government of national unity to help the country overcome the socioeconomic crisis. The president will request that those who sign the coalition for his new administrative project expressly commit themselves to the success of this project. According to Sarney's philosophy, those who sign the document will be supporting the president while those who do not sign will become part of the opposition.

3. Once these requirements are met, the president will throw his last cards on the table. He hopes that, in a political gesture, the ministers will collectively tender their resignations. He will then reject some of the resignations. Some ministers, who disagree with the strategy, will naturally be out of the government, because they will refuse to sign the document.

According to a politician who is helping the president to form the new coalition, Sarney knows that he is betting high, and decisively. He is conscious of all the risks, but he believes that no risk is worse than the dangerous crisis that the country and the government are experiencing.

Lawmakers closest to Sarney, however, fear that the inclusion of an agreement with the IMF in the negotiation of the foreign debt may hinder broader political-congressional support for the government. By asking for political support for the Bresser mission, the document indirectly admits the reopening of agreements with the IMF. This, according to these lawmakers, would create "predictable difficulties for a broader support of the new coalition."

PMDB Leaders Oppose Reform

PY011501 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Brasilia—The PMDB began yesterday an offensive to isolate the PFL from the government. Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, the president of both the PMDB and the Constituent Assembly, met in his home with Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto, Social Security Minister Raphael de Almeida Magalhaes, Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer, and Urban Development Minister Deni Schwartz. Guimaraes told them that the PMDB ministers should resign en masse, never individually. Three state governors met yesterday with President Sarney to express their opposition to a ministerial reform.

Carrying a document in which 16 PMDB governors expressed support for his performance at the Social Security Ministry, Raphael de Almeida Magalhaes went to see President Sarney yesterday afternoon to refute PFL accusations that he is using his post to benefit the PMDB. Almeida Magalhaes showed the President figures demonstrating that the PFL holds 41 percent of Social Security Ministry positions throughout the country, despite the fact that it only represents 23 percent of the Democratic Alliance bloc in Congress.

Renato Archer, who meets with the President quite frequently, said that a ministerial reform now would be untimely and would not serve the interests of the PMDB.

The leaders of the PMDB at the Chamber of Deputies met with bloc leader Luiz Henrique (Santa Catarina) and resolved to support the government and guaranteed that they do not need the PFL to do that—they can do it alone or jointly with any force that may want to side with the majority.

The PMDB leadership is convinced that the ministerial reform momentum has been blunted by their prompt reaction. By so acting, the PMDB may have staved off a crisis that would have affected the Constituent Assembly, and kept command over the political process. Renato Archer put it this way:

"The PMDB majority elected President Sarney. Later the Democratic Alliance disappeared in some states, including Maranhao, my home state." In Archer's opinion, the PFL attitude breaking the Democratic Alliance was politically useless. He then explained that the party of Senator Marco Maciel (Pernambuco state) lacks political weight in the government.

Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia, Ceara Governor Tasso Jereissati, and Mato Grosso do Sul Marcelo Miranda, who met with President Sarney in the afternoon and at night, announced their opposition to a ministerial reform now.

As he came out of the Alvorada Palace, Orestes Quercia said: "Personally, I believe that Sarney should not reform the Cabinet now. But I believe that to the extent that his new document [of basic commitments for a new coalition supporting the government] offers a new package, a new government approach marking the end of the transition period. Sarney might even think of making that reform. But judging by what he told me, the President makes not such definitions in that document." Minas Gerais Governor Newton Cardoso, who met with Sarney in the morning, condemned isolated positions by the PMDB ministers, because he believes that they must not abandon the government.

Pernambuco state Deputy Maurilio Ferreira Lima met with Ulysses guimaraes in the afternoon to defend, on behalf of Pernambuco Governor Miguel Arraes and the state's congressional bloc, the exclusion of the PFL from any future agreement. As he came out of this meeting, Ferreira Lima said that Ulysses Guimaraes is acting calmly.

"Dr Ulysses Guimaraes will wait for President Sarney to release the document containing his proposals before beginning to study the document within the PMDB," Ferreira Lima said.

President Sarney told PMDB leader at the Chamber of Deputies Luiz Henrique that he will contact Ulysses to discuss his action plan before it is presented to the other political parties, and to the nation, over a radio and television network. According to Luiz Henrique, the PMDB expects to reach an understanding with President Sarney, without reshuffling the Cabinet until after the Constituent Assembly completes its deliberations.

Luiz Henrique emphasized: "An understanding without ministerial reform now is possible. In 2 or 3 months, we will have a new Constitution and—certainly—a parliamentary system. Then, yes, a broad modification of the Cabinet will necessary."

Netto on Cabinet Shuffle

PY012337 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Presidential Press Secretary Antonio Frota Netto today announced that the cabinet shuffle has not been postponed. He said President Jose Sarney is studying the national political situation and that, at the appropriate time, the president will announce his decision.

Frota Netto also commented on the document the president has been drafting to replace the pact that created the now defunct Democratic Alliance.

Frota Netto said that as soon as it is ready, the document will be presented to the various national political leaderships to start an endorsement process, which will not be regarded as automatic.

Minas Gerais Governor Newton Cardoso today said in Belo Horizonte that the PMDB must endorse the proposals included in the document President Sarney will announce in a speech to the nation. Cardoso said that if the PMDB fails to do so, the president will seek alliances with other parties.

The presidential document will include new proposals and political guidelines for the administration until the end of this term.

Cardoso said Minas Gerais State will have a special representation in the new cabinet.

Sarney Seeks 'Stable Majority'

PY020043 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpts] President Sarney commented on the end of the Democratic Alliance today in Morumgaba, Sao Paulo State, and said: To carry our government through to the end, we need a pact establishing a feasible program.

Sarney said he needs a stable majority in Congress that could provide the government with tranquillity and confidence.

During his visit to Sao Paulo State, President Sarney dedicated a satellite ground station built by Embratel [Brazilian Telecommunications Company] in Morungaba. [passage omitted]

Speaking to newsmen in Morungaba on his proposal for a new political pact, Sarney said:

[Begin recording] Since we no longer have the Democratic Alliance to carry our government through the end we need a pact establishing a feasible minimum program. It is precisely in this direction that we are now working. We also need a stable political majority that could provide the government with tranquillity and confidence to undertake the task the country needs and wants now. [end recording] [passage omitted]

President Sarney held private meetings with Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia and with Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira at Bandeirantes Palace in Sao Paulo. [passage omitted]

Army Minister on Situation

PY020209 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Oct 87 p 6

[Text] Brasilia—In a brief commentary on the political situation, Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves yesterday said: "I do not see any crisis but rather political manipulation." The minister declined to identify those responsible for the manipulation, stressing that "everyone has the right to act according to his own ideas in the Constituent Assembly."

The minister made these comments after the ceremony at Planalto Palace, during which the Government Action Plan was set in motion. Before the ceremony, presidential advisers reported that military leaders were irritated that the Constituent Assembly delegates excluded terrorism from the list of crimes for which no bail could be set.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, what is your evaluation of the political crisis?

[Pires Goncalves] I see no crisis but rather political manipulation. But this is part of democracy.

[Reporter] Who is promoting the manipulation?

[Pires Goncalves] Everyone. Each one looks after his own interests. Politics means democracy, and each sector works for its own interests, he replied.

The minister added that he was not criticizing the political parties. He concluded by saying: "Everyone has the right to act according to his own ideas in the Constituent Assembly."

Guimaraes on 'Broad Front'

PY020242 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Oct 87 p 6

[Text] Brasilia—Yesterday, while talking with Administration Minister Aluisio Alves, PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes admitted the possibility of forming a "broad front" support base for President Jose Sarney with the participation of other parties allied with the PMDB. He mentioned the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] and the PDS [Social Democratic Party], but not the PFL, at least not the entire PFL.

PMDB members close to Ulysses Guimaraes and the acting PMDB bloc leader in the National Constituent Assembly, Euclides Scalco, believe that because there is a PMDB administration and in view of the break up of the Democratic Alliance, at least part of the PFL will join President Sarney's new support base.

Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes yesterday had lunch at the home of Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer. Also present were Social Security Minister Raphael de Alemeida Magalhaes, PMDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies Luiz Henrique, and some PMDB congressmen. Luiz Henrique reported that Guimaraes is only waiting for the PMDB to accept its responsibility as the ruling party.

Guimaraes wants to reach an understanding with the "progressive" group as well as with the "moderate" group. On 28 September he held a telephone conversation with the PMDB leader in the National Constituent Assembly, Senator Mario Covas, who is recovering from coronary bypass surgery, and yesterday Guimaraes concentrated on the Center Democratic group. He summoned Deputy Expedito Machado (PMDB-CEARA), also a PMDB leader, to a meeting. According to PMDB minister, Guimaraes will try to prevent the entire Center Democratic group from establishing an alliance with President Sarney, thus precipitating its break away from the PMDB. [sentence as published]

A congressman who supports the gradual adoption of a parliamentary government system yesterday revealed that in the next few hours, Guimaraes will try to gather the state PMDB coordinators and regional PMDB directors for a meeting. If such a meeting takes place, the PMDB president will try to obtain from them a position similar to the one adopted by the leaders in the Chamber of Deputies.

Despite acknowledging the need for other parties to form an alliance with the PMDB in support of Sarney, Guimaraes will try to reaffirm that the PMDB will be able to support the government by itself, even if efforts to achieve an understanding fail.

According to Luiz Henrique, when Guimaraes meets with Sarney, he will present him a National Constituent Assembly that clearly supports a parliamentary system of

government. Among the many alternatives to this system of government, he will say there is a preference for a 5-year term of office, with the establishment of the parliamentary system during the last year, 1989.

If an agreement regarding the presidential term and the government system is reached, there is an arrangement in the Systematization Committee for requesting that these two issues be voted on first. According to Deputy Genibaldo Correa, this arrangement could be approved before 5 October, thus allowing the committee to continue work as usual.

Government leader Deputy Carlos Sant'Anna, who still believes the presidential government system will prevail, refuses to reach an agreement of this sort. He believes the confrontation between parliamentary system supporters and presidential system supporters within the Systematization Committee will favor the current government system in the National Constituent Assembly plenum.

International Bankers Reject Proposals
PY012249 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 1 Oct 87

[by Marilu Cabanhas]

[Text] The International Banking Commission has rejected by a 14-to-0 vote the Sarney Administration's proposals to make token payments on the foreign debt.

In a news conference, Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira this morning stated that from his viewpoint the negotiations were excellent. Despite the rejection of the Brazilian proposal by creditor banks, Bresser is returning to Brazil very excited.

During a news conference at the Finance Ministry in Sao Paulo, Bresser said this meeting with the IMF is a decisive step for Latin America. Bresser said creditor countries, the IMF, and the World Bank acknowledged that the foreign debt is a very serious problem that cannot be resolved through economic readjustments and financing.

Among the ideas on how to decrease the foreign debt, Bresser mentioned the transformation of the foreign debt into investments and bonds with fixed interest rates. Bresser referred to Baker's statement requesting less formal agreements with the IMF and asking bankers to make disbursements based on the Brazilian economic objectives to be agreed upon with the IMF.

The minister believes this is due to a decrease in the value of bank stocks as a result of the banks' loans to the Third World. He said the rejection of Brazilian proposals is a "non-event" because in the second round of talks, the banks will not come out and say everything is fine and sign the agreement.[sentence as heard] Bresser said bankers want a greater spread [preceeding word in English]. The minister knows the bankers will not sign the agreement tomorrow, and if they did they would be crazy.

Bresser said some bankers had a favorable attitude, while others were against it, and still others were truly annoyed because Brazil has declared a moratorium. He said the moratorium will continue until an agreement is signed. Bresser declined to answer a question on the symbolic payment of 1987 interest charges, which are due on 26 October, the D-day for the negotiation.

High-Powered Uzi Guns Now Freely Available
PY011533 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Sep 87 p 20

[Text] The Israeli-made SNG-UZI machinegun—which is faster than the famous beretta, light and easy to handle—is currently the most coveted weapon of the black market. Smuggled in from Paraguay and Miami, the Uzi is ordered and normally sold to gangsters, who pay 150,000 Cruzados in cash or drugs for each Uzi. The police and the Army cannot figure out how many Uzi machineguns have poured in via the black market, but they believe the number to be very high, because they can be easily bought in Miami or in the "weapons supermarket" which Paraguay has become.

There are also other sophisticated weapons in the Rio de Janeiro gangsters' arsenals, which surprised even the most experienced policemen. This was recently demonstrated when the police seized a great number of weapons at the Dona Marta Hill Slums, in Botafogo, during a war between the Zaca and Cabeludo gangs. The weapons comprised Belgian FAL rifles, which have 15-rounds and are accurate to 600 meters; Brazilian Ina .45 caliber machineguns; .45-caliber Colt pistols—a high impact weapon manufactured all over the world; FRG Walter PPK-7.65 pistols, which are light, fast and hold 8 shots; and the U.S. Browning PT pistols, with 15 rounds

At the beginning of September, Governor Moreira Franco made a mistake when he said that the Army should control its weapons better "because even shotguns were found among the gansters' weapons." An Army officer has made it clear that the Armed Forces do not use shotguns. The Army, the Navy, and the Air Force use Beretta and Imbel pistols. The Army and Navy use Beretta machineguns and FAL 762 rifles and the Air Force uses the FRG-made Hk rifle.

46 Tons of Gold Smuggled Out; Most to Uruguay
PY011329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1252 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Porto Alegre (Brazil), 30 Sep (EFE)—Ricardo Eichewald, director of the "ouroinvest" company, today reported that approximately 46 metric tons of gold have been smuggled out of Brazil to bordering countries during the past 2 years.

Eichewald, who heads the biggest Brazilian gold trading company, stated that most of the Brazilian gold is smuggled to Uruguay through the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

He also said that approximately 24 metric tons of gold were smuggled out of country in 1985; 22 metric tons in 1986; and that it is estimated that 23 metric tons of gold will be smuggled out of the country in 1987. Therefore it is believed that 69 metric tons of gold will be smuggled out of Brazil during the 1985-1987 period.

Chile

Pinochet Ends 3-Day Visit to Easter Island

PY011551 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Report by Graciela Contreras from Easter Island]

[Text] President Pinochet has ended a 3-day visit to Easter Island, located 3,700 km from the mainland, by making several announcements that will benefit local residents. President Pinochet's visit to Easter Island reasserted Chilean sovereignty over the island in view of the strategic geographic location of Easter Island in the South Pacific. All of this plays an important role in the Chile in the future plan, which seeks to make Chile into a developed country before the 21st century.

In keeping with this plan President Pinochet made important announcements during a rally held by the islanders to say goodbye to the illustrious guests. Among these series of announcements that will benefit Easter Islanders are a decrease in utility rates, [words indistinct] re-equipping of the local hospital, expansion of the number of beneficiaries of presidential scholarships, new housing projects, additional training scholarships, and agricultural and tourism development programs. All of these initiatives seek to make Easter Island into a true international center that will attract experts, businessmen, and investors.

Pinochet, who is the first Chilean president to have visited Easter Island in the exercise of his duties, reasserted that he is convinced that Easter Island's identity must be respected and that, therefore, we must resort to creative solutions to achieve true development within the framework of its native traditions, yet allowing its citizens to be fully identified with the rest of the Chilean nation.

Pinochet, his wife, and the authorities who made up his entourage returned to the mainland in the afternoon after receiving the support of Easter Island residents.

Almeyda Sentenced to 541 Days in Jail

PY011407 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Judge Sergio Valenzuela Patino has sentenced political leader Clodomiro Almeyda to 541 days in jail on charges of having promoted terrorism. The ruling is based on Article 1, (?paragraph) 13, of Law 18,314, better known as the anti-terrorist law.

The judge has prohibited Almeyda from holding any public post and ordered him to pay the trials expenses. [passage omitted]

Spain Turns Down Extradition Request

PY290314 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres has expressed surprise over Spain's decision to reject the extradition request submitted against Chilean Cesar Bunster Aristia. Bunster reportedly left Chile immediately after preparing, to the last detail, the attack on President Pinochet's motorcade on 7 September 1986 in the Cajon del Maipo area.

Torres, who is in charge of the investigations, said that Spain has violated two international treaties in refusing to grant the extradition. He added that there is important evidence against Bunster that any other country would have agreed to the extradition.

The Chilean military prosecutor added that he will insist, through diplomatic channels, on bringing Bunster back to the country. He said that Bunster is accused of attempted assassination. Torres added that the extradition treaty with Spain is still in effect. He declined to comment on why Spain would refuse to respect the extradition of the leader of the attack on President Pinochet.

The extradition request was submitted through the courts, and the Supreme Court agreed that it was appropriate to submit his extradition request.

FRG Teacher Released on Bail by Court

PY231554 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0313 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Santiago, 22 Sep (EFE)—Chilean-German teacher Beatriz Brinkman's lawyer Luis Toro has reported that a Chilean military court today released his client on bail. Brinkman had been imprisoned for 1 year in southern Chile.

The military prosecutor of Valdivia, a town 835 km south of Santiago, had previously ordered the release on bail of the 44-year-old teacher, whose arrest generated considerable interest in the FRG.

Luis Toro said that his client will be probably released on Wednesday, as soon as the Santiago military court telegrams to Valdivia the order to release her.

Toro said that this is the first step to obtain the unrestricted release of Brinkman. Her lawyer will now ask that the charges be dropped and the lawsuit annulled.

Beatriz Brinkman was arrested on 19 September 1986 with 19 other people, 12 of whom remain imprisoned in Valdivia on charges of violating the arms control law.

The teacher, who has dual Chilean-German nationality, was charged with writing articles for a publication in Spanish, which is sold in Frankfurt under the title *Don Reca*, which was to have been clandestinely circulated in Chile.

According to a report by the CNI [National Intelligence Center], which is the regime's political police, Brinkman used an alias to sign articles "praising the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front," which is considered to be the armed branch of the Communist Party.

In an interview published by *Hoy* magazine in August, the teacher said that "while I was being held by the CNI no charge was leveled against me other than my Communist Party membership, which I have never denied."

The long imprisonment of the FRG teacher prompted the FRG Foreign Ministry to issue an official statement on 16 July charging that the then Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle "failed to keep a promise," because he promised his counterpart Hans Dietrich Genscher that Brinkman would be released.

Later, on 26 July, during a 4-day visit to Chile, FRG Labor Minister Norbert Blum visited the imprisoned teacher in Valdivia and conveyed to her "the FRG Government's concern and support."

During the first week of September the teacher was visited by three FRG deputies who attended the second International Parliamentary Assembly for Democracy in Chile, held in Santiago.

A "German committee for the release of Beatriz Brinkman" was created in the FRG city of Marburg. Committee President Ulrique Alms-Hartwig has reported that the committee received the support of some 150 individuals and 50 institutions of the FRG.

To Travel to Europe

PY242345 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Chilean-FRG teacher Beatriz Brickman, whom the Military Court has released on bail on the condition that she leave the country as soon as possible, is under the protection of the FRG Embassy in Santiago. FRG Minister-Counsellor (Ulrich Kohn) has explained that Mrs Brickman will probably travel to Europe tomorrow. He added that she has not left yet because there are so few flights to Europe. [passage omitted]

On 22 September, the court confirmed Beatriz Brickman's release on 30,000-pesos bail. At noon yesterday she left the Isla Tejas jail. Two members of the Investigative Police waiting for her at the penitentiary gate first took her to her parents' home and then to the Pichoy Airport, where she was put on an airplane that brought her to Santiago.

In the capital the teacher was placed under the protection of the FRG ambassador, who is taking the necessary steps to send her abroad as soon as possible.

Beatriz Brickman has told the press that she was not being expelled from the country and that at her request the Military Court had agreed to let her travel to the FRG. Brickman added that she will stay in Europe for a few months and then return to Chile, where she was born.

Court Grants Arms Cache Suspect Bail

PY241525 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] The Supreme Court has set bail at 10,000 pesos for (Erasmo Mayorinca Chavez), a defendant involved in the arms caches case, which is being handled by Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva. The ruling was handed down by the Chilean Supreme Court after overruling a decision handed down by the military prosecutor on 4 July and by the Military Court on 8 July.

The Supreme Court approved a complaint appeal filed against the judges who denied the defendant's temporary release from jail, stating that the defendant's imprisonment is not strictly necessary to preserve security and that it was appropriate to approve his release from jail.

The ruling was approved by Judges Luis Maldonado, Emilio Ulloa, and Enrique Zurita. Attorneys Enrique Urrutia and Enrique Muniza and Army Judge Advocate Alberto Marquez opposed the ruling.

A tie always favors the defendant. Thus, (Mayorinca) was immediately released.

Zaldivar Takes Responsibility for Interview

PY241933 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Andres Zaldivar, the first vice president of the Christian Democratic Party, has assumed full responsibility for an interview published by the magazine *Analisis*. He also criticized the government's discriminatory attitude in accusing journalist Monica Gonzalez of allegedly slandering the Armed Forces.

In a communique, Andres Zaldivar said that he granted the interview, which was published by the magazine on 21 September, and that he assumes full responsibility for his opinions, which were published by the magazine.

Zaldivar described the lawsuit filed against Gonzalez as discriminatory.

After stating that it is unacceptable to remain silent under this circumstance, Zaldivar said that he assumes full responsibility with manliness and with courage. He said that he is not evading and will not evade eventual court actions.

In conclusion, Andres Zaldivar criticized this disriminatory action, an action designed to unjustly hold journalist Monica Gonzalez fully responsible. He conveyed to Gonzalez his full solidarity and support.

CNT To Cancel Protest Unless Carreno Freed

PY241354 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] As a result of Colonel Carlos Carreno Barrera's abduction, the National Workers Command [CNT] is experiencing a serious crisis. According to reliable sources' report, the faction led by Christian Democrat Manuel Bustos and the outlawed Communist Party are clashing. Apparently, Bustos has threatened to cancel all social mobilizations (?in rejection) of Col Carreno's abduction by the communist armed group Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR].

It has also been reported that the Bustos-led faction has sternly warned that if the case is not resolved by 25 September the CNT will suspend the mobilization scheduled for 7 October.

Experts in union matters have stated that the 7 October mobilization announced by the CNT is deemed to fail because other unions have not agreed to take part.

Sources have cited the case of the Workers Democratic Central led by (Eduardo Rios) and Hernan Flores which, despite being repeatedly invited to take part in this mobilization, has failed to give any concrete answer.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Thailand

PY261332 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] The *Official Gazette* today published Decree No 671 that ratifies scientific and technical cooperation agreements between the Governments of Chile and Thailand.

Article 1 states that under their respective laws and regulations the two parties will promote scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Article 2 states that exchange of scientific and technological information will be promoted through the exchange of technical personnel for transfer of know-how and scientific and technical experimental capability.

The decree, which has nine articles, provides for the exchange of personnel for study, observation, research, and training in scientific and technical fields. It also provides for joint and coordinated implementation of programs, projects, and activities in either country.

The agreement was signed in Bangkok, and it will be in effect for 5 years.

Group Claims Responsibility for Attacks

PY020138 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0440 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (EFE)—A leftist group, the self-styled "5 April Peoples' Squad" [Destacamentos Populares 5 de Abril], today claimed responsibility for terrorist attacks on military and state property.

The 5 April Peoples' Squad issued two communiques through the media claiming responsibility for the bombing attack on the Santiago Military School.

It also claims to have sabotaged the electrical circuit of the 11 de Septiembre sports field in the metropolitan region.

This leftist extremist group explained that it carried out these attacks on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the death of former Chilean Army commander General Carlos Prats, who died on 30 September 1974 in Buenos Aires when a bomb exploded in his car.

A Buenos Aires court is investigating this case, in which agents of the now-defunct National Intelligence Directorate (DINA) of Chile are involved.

This group also claims to have committed terrorist attacks in southern Chile, like sabotaging state offices, banks, and railroad tracks, as well as the property of an Army regiment.

Ecuador

Alleged AVC Leader Vinueza Arrested 16 Sep

PA261850 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Quito, 24 Sep (AFP)—Saulo Cuesta Vinueza, alleged leader of the local subversive movement Alfaro Lives, Dammit (AVC), was arrested on 16 September, according to Elsy Monge, director of the Ecumenical Committee on Human Rights in Ecuador (CEDHU).

The CEDHU leader said Cuesta's relatives came to the committee to establish his whereabouts, after which it was determined Cuesta was being detained in the capital's Garcia Moreno jail. The CEDHU president said Cuesta had been examined by a doctor. The results were not known yet, he said, but added: "I understand Cuesta has been mistreated."

The police claim that Cuesta Vinueza is the AVC's leader and that his nicknames are Saulo, Victor, Ivan, and Oscar .

During his youth, Cuesta Vinueza was a member of the communist youth group, a political movement he abandoned in 1975 to contact AVC founder Arturo Jarrin Jarrin, killed by the police in 1986, who recruited him into the America Battalion in Colombia for training. The America Battalion, now apparently disbanded, comprised Colombia's M-19, Ecuador's AVC, and Peru's Tupac Amaru.

Colombian Guerrillas Attack Border Garrison

PA290432 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] A group of Colombian guerrillas yesterday attacked the Dureno garrison located southeast of Lago Agrio on the border with Colombia, wounding several people. Military sources said the attack occurred at 1630 local time, when the guerrillas stormed the garrison. The guerrillas are suspected of belonging to the self-styled FARC.

It has been reported that farmers of the area had been attacked previously. Later, the guerrillas attacked the military garrison. A clash ensued, resulting in several wounded. The number was not reported, but all of them were taken to the Quito military hospital. Nobody was killed.

The site of the clash is regarded as strategic, not only because this is the country's largest oil-producing area, but also because key military units which control the border with Colombia are stationed in this region.

According to the source, the emergency situation no longer exists, everything is under control, and the area is calm again. An official report will reportedly be released today.

Peru

Bankers Vow To 'Physically Resist' Seizures

PA301241 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Francisco Pardo Mezones, president of the National Association of Banks, has stated that the bankers will appeal their case before the Inter-American Court in Costa Rica because the Chamber of Deputies decided not to change the bank nationalization bill. Pardo Mezones added that the bankers will physically resist and will stay at the banks permanently.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] This morning, the Chamber of Deputies decided not to change the bank nationalization bill. How did you receive this news and what will your attitude be as president of the National Association of Banks?

[Pardo] The outcome was predictable. All the bankers have agreed that we will not leave the banks by our own wish. We will resist any attempt to violate [words indistinct]. The judges support us. We will reject any threats to the law. This is a legal matter. We will respect the law, and if anyone violates it, they will be tried.

[Reporter] Some feel that this physical resistance is illegal.

[Pardo] No.

[Reporter] Why not?

[Pardo] Why should it be illegal? I can remain here at my bank as long as I want. I am protected by the courts.

[Reporter] However, once the bill was approved, the banks will be seized immediately.

[Pardo] But that is illegal.

[Reporter] What legal arguments do you have to back the attitude that you will assume from now on?

[Pardo] With the arguments that Peruvian law gives us. [end recording]

Vargas Llosa Says Government Banning Books

PA251911 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Writer Mario Vargas Llosa yesterday scandalized and shook the country's public opinion. His report was so serious that a Council of Ministers meeting was convened at the Presidential Palace, and in Huancayo the chief of SINACOSO [expansion unknown] interrupted a meeting of APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] youths.

[Begin Vargas Llosa recording] I have just learned that President Garcia's government has turned down the four latest requests to import my books into Peru. The requests were filed by Ediciones Viracocha, distributor of (?SEIBARRAL), my Spanish publisher. I hereby report this violation of freedom of thought. This violation is equivalent to establishing in Peru a censorship that does not dare identify itself. The outrage is really clumsy because, after turning down the four requests to import new editions of my books *Contra Viento y Marea*, *Pantaleon y las Visitadoras*, *La Orgia Perpetua*, and *La*

Ciudad de los Perros, the government approved three other import requests by Ediciones Viracocha. Apparently, the special merit of those requests was that they did not include any of my books.

This is a hypocritical method by the government to ban my books, a purely technical and administrative measure. It is similar to the method previously used against me by General Videla's military dictatorship in Argentina and General Pinochet's Chilean Government. It is not necessary to be distrustful to see in this measure a reprisal against a writer who has severely criticized the government for a proposal that many of us Peruvians regard as being against democracy. The incident is both a good example of the outrages permitted by a political manipulation of controls and imports and a preview of what will happen when President Garcia's government monopolizes the financial system. The measure does not surprise me, although, of course, I am sorry that my books can no longer circulate in my country and that my fellow citizens can no longer read them. This measure is to be added to several outrages and attempts to intimidate me over the past 6 weeks, which range from costly campaigns of insults and slander through newspapers and radio and television stations to death threats against me and my relatives around the clock. I take this opportunity to reiterate what I have said before. Instead of frightening me, the APRA government's bullying confirms my fears about a regime that of late seems not only to have lost its political course but also the most basic propriety.

Many people have called me for several days asking why my books could not be found in bookstores. I contacted the distributor of my Spanish publisher. That is when I learned the four latest requests by Ediciones Viracocha to import my books to Peru had been turned down for purely technical and administrative reasons. For example, it was said Ediciones Viracocha had already met its import limit. I also found that, although these requests had been turned down, three other import requests not including books of mine and filed by the same distributor have been approved by the government.

It is clear this refusal is ill-intentioned. This is tantamount to banning my books from Peru. Of course, this makes me sad personally. As a Peruvian citizen, however, this makes me indignant, because this indicates that faceless and nameless bureaucrats in Peru have begun to determine what Peruvians can and cannot read. I do not know whether this measure originated at higher levels, maybe from the president himself, or if his bureaucrats simply made this decision to flatter him. These things do happen when controls are established in a country. Anyway, I think the public should be informed of what has happened and of the threat to freedom of thought and expression implicit in this measure. [end recording]

Books Arrive

PA272326 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] After following the normal procedures established by law, the Ediciones Viracocha company has just received from abroad two new shipments of publications, including 2,800 books by writer Mario Vargas Llosa.

The announcement was made by Carlos Nava, the company's administrative chief, who said that the books arrived within the scheduled period. He confirmed once again that the Peruvian intellectual is not being truthful when he reports alleged pressures from the government.

Aeroflot Plane Hijack Attempt Thwarted

PA011744 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (AFP)—The hijacking of a Soviet "Aeroflot" plane with 350 passengers on board by a young Peruvian armed with a revolver was thwarted by the police yesterday at the Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima, an airport spokesman confirmed today.

The hijacker, Roberto Tacanga Lavado, 24, who evaded the security measures at the airport's installations and runway, was able to board the plane—an Ilyushin II-86—bearing a false police identification card and a revolver loaded with blanks. The plane was ready to take off for the USSR via Havana, Cuba.

The unsuccessful hijacking attempt, which is the first one ever reported in the country, was kept strickly secret by the airport authorities. The news was released to the public only today.

The individual—who entered the runway and boarded the plane after evading customs and the security measures that have been installed there to prevent terrorist acts—was discovered by one of the flight attendants who was verifying boarding passes, according to the source.

The crew member, upon noticing the suspicious behavior of the hijacker who took refuge in the plane's rest room, notified the police, who then captured him with no major problems.

The passengers, who were unable to conceal their nervousness, were evacuated from the plane for a security inspection, while the "unsuccessful hijacker" shouted to the police: "Kill me, because I will not say a word."